CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

DETAILING STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill regarding the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold any moneys due from the United States to a defaulting State on any account whatever.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to abolish the office of Surveyor of Customs. It provides that the duties of the office shall hereafter be performed by Collectors of Customs, and the Surveyor's share of forfeitures and fines shall be paid into the United States treasury. Bill referred to the Committee on Finance.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to provide for the admission of Mississippi. It imposes the same conditions as in the case of Virginia, except that members of the Legislature are not required to take any oath. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then took up the currency bill.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, the pending amendments of Messrs. Morton and Sumner were withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN then submitted, from the Finance Committee, an amendment, which, after discussion, was agreed to, as follows: That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association in any State having more than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, may reduce the amount of its circulation to such proportion; provided the amount of issue of said bank shall not be reduced from the amount of the new issue provided for in this act.

Mr. MORTON said that, if the State of Minnesota was to be added to the banking capital, the additional facilities should be given to citizens of that State, who were ready and willing to take the new issues authorizing the transfer thereto of banks of other States.

Mr. CONKLING believed the amendment objectionable, because of the uncertainty and confusion to result from it practically, after apportioning the present additional volume of circulation among the States now dedicated to Bank might, by the amendment, remove to increase circulation, but no provision was made in regard to the amount of gold certificates to be allowed.

The Senate then adopted the amendment. Yeas, 28; nays, 18.

The former amendment of Morton to fix the additional amount of circulation at $53,000,000 was then rejected.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend so as to authorize an issue of $100,000,000, while preventing any diminution of the present circulation by substituting bank notes for legal tenders. If banks were not started under this proposition no greenbacks would be withdrawn. If banks started, then an equal amount of greenbacks equal in amount to the new circulation would have to be withdrawn. Under section 1 of the act, if fifteen millions $100,000,000 were taken, we would be brought $100,000,000 nearer to specie payment than we are to-day—a reduction to that amount being effected in the present circulation. In the meantime the amount of currency would not be reduced to the slightest degree. In reply to Mr. Sumner he said the amendment was substantially similar to that offered by that Senator, and was calculated to equalize the amount of the circulation among the banks. He favored a provision to authorize banks upon a gold basis.

During further discussion, Mr. Morton opposed the amendment of Mr. Chandler, because he felt satisfied that no bill to fund legal tender notes that bear no interest, into an interest bearing debt, can be passed during the present session. He desired to relieve the present wants of the West and South, fearing that nothing but the green-backs for future consideration.

Mr. SUMNER advised the Senate to give the country an indication of a financial policy by maturing the present measure in the manner proposed by his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Chandler was then rejected without a division.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that the only remedy, in his opinion, for our difficulties, was to go forward to the resumption of specie payments. After that had been attained he would be among the first to make banking. The other kinds of business, free and open to all.

An understanding has been effected that a vote will be taken on the bill on Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For apprenticeship in the navy.

To admit Mississippi to representation in Congress.

To remove all political disabilities.

To authorize and aid the Kansas Pacific railroad to extend the road to El Paso, and setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post.

To repeal an act of the 3d of March, 1863, relative to habeas corpus.

To abolish the Department of Agriculture.

To declare Grand river in Missouri not navigable.

To provide for the redemption of not exceeding $100,000,000 in United States bonds, and issuing therefor an equivalent amount of notes not bearing interest.

Fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives at $3,000 per year, and reducing mileage to 10 cents per mile, from the 4th of March, 1870.

Extending till the 1st of December, 1872, the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

For extension of the Portage Lake canal to Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. MCNEELY offered a resolution declaring that the national debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, and that the 5-20s are payable in greenbacks, and condemning the policy of the Administration in redeeming such bonds in coin or its equivalent, while it has a clear right to redeem them as it pur.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of testing the sense of the House.

The motion was carried--yeas 122; nays 41--a strict party vote.

CUBA.

Mr. FITCH offered a resolution to grant belligerent rights to the patriots of Cuba. He moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

Mr. BANKS moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The latter motion was agreed to by 125 to 34.

SURVEY OF SHEBOYGAN.

A resolution was adopted calling for Col. Crane's report of the survey of Sheboygan, Wis.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a resolution calling for information as to the contract entered into with Jack, Keech & Co., of 225, Pearl street, New York, have procured a copyright of the revenue compend, book to be used by distillers, &c., known as blank form No. 52, and directing the suspension of the execution of the order in that respect. Adopted.

VIRGINIA MEMBERS.

RICHARD SATTER, member elect for the First Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that Lewis McKenzie, member elect from Virginia, be sworn in without prejudice to the claims of contestant, explaining that he had not been sworn in because there was an absurd charge against him that he could not take the oath, and because every man knew he could take it as conscientiously as any one in the House.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and CESENA opposed the resolution, because the question was now before the Committee on Elections.

Mr. FARNSWORTH supported the resolution, which was agreed to, and Mr. McKenzie was accordingly sworn in.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States from the peculiar race. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the transfer for the use of bureaus of construction and repairs and steam engineering, of certain balances to the credit of other bureaus, of the Navy Department which are available for the current year.

The amendment of the committee specifies the amounts of the transfers to the different bureaus as follows: From the bureau of construction and equipment, $230,000, from the bureau of ordnance, $250,000, from the bureau of yards and docks, $1,050,000. The bill was taken up, but went without definite action.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the expediency of recommending to the President that this Government shall tender its mediation between the dominion of Canada and the people of the Red river settlements, with a view to the adjustment of the pending difficulties. He referred to the continued disturbances in the Winnipeg territory, and made an argument to show that, by annexation to the United States, the commercial interests of that country would participate of great development. This country was separated from Canada by almost impassable barriers, and he proposed, through mediation, to allow the preferences of the people there to be expressed. The resolution was adopted.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, and Mr. Buckingham delivered a lengthy address in exposition of his own views upon the financial policy of the Government.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Sumner, Williams and Morton, in explanation and support of the arguments previously advanced.

Mr. GILLEM gave notice that on Monday he was the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. SCHENCK replied the order to report the bill was unanimous as they then reported on it, but he could see no reason why the matter omitted from the bill which he thought ought to be in it; there were rates of duties proposed in it which he thought either too high or too low, but of course there were no items in the bill that had not received the sanction of a majority of the members of the committee, and there had generally been a very full attendance of members.

Mr. CULLOM said his query was whether the bill as a whole received the unanimous vote of the committee.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the question was an improper one to be asked or answered; his duty was discharged when he presented, by order of the committee, an embodiment of the views of the committee on the subject of tariff. He would state, however, that the committee endeavored whenever it was possible to convert ad valorem duties into specific duties, even where the change neither increased nor diminished the duty actually imposed on an article; in other words the committee had endeavored to substitute an equivalent in specific duties for *ad valorem* duties.

The committee had also, in this bill, very much enlarged the free list on two accounts. First, that on some articles, such as drugs, it cost more to collect duties than the duties amounted to; and second, that in other articles the raw materials used entered largely into the industry of the country, and duties on them could be abolished without imposing other duties. The committee thought that to encourage the introduction of raw materials from abroad to be manufactured here, would be an advantage to the shipping interest of the country. There was another peculiarity in the bill which made it differ from other bills.

The committee had sought where raw materials were produced in this country to give to them some measure of protection equivalent in the same degree to the protection heretofore offered principally to manufactured articles. This bill extended more to the agricultural interests of the country than any previous tariff had done. But he did not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the bill, least of all of any particular provision in it. All that would come, he said, in due time, when the House came to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. ALLISON, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, suggested that the consideration of the bill be postponed at least two weeks. The bill affected every material interest of the country so far as those interests could be affected by tariff for revenue or protection. The bill, now presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, changed the value of property in this country several hundred millions of dollars, probably $500,000,000. Therefore, it was important that the representatives of the people should have time and opportunity to examine the bill before its discussion was entered upon. He would instance a few changes made by the bill. For example, the article of iron classification on the Statute Books was entirely changed, and the effect of the change was of itself to increase protection to iron manufacturers.

In addition to this was an increase upon many articles of manufactured iron that entered largely into the consumption of the country. These features of the bill should be carefully examined. The bill also changed the classification of wool other articles, some articles increasing the duty, while decreasing it upon others. It also made a complete change in the classification of wool. The article yielding the largest revenue of any in the country. He believed that the classification was changed in the interest of the revenue, although the general rates of duty were reduced, so that the price of sugar would probably be reduced by that bill. It might be agreed to, but whilst this bill reduced duty on sugar, it also increased the protection of sugar refiners. There had also been complete revision in the matter of drugs. He was glad to see, as stated by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that the bill placed upon the free list a large number of articles not before on it, but the effect was mainly in the interest of protection, and not in the interest of revenue. For instance, there were many articles placed on the free list which were elements in the manufactures of the country, and where corresponding reduction had not been made upon articles into which they entered, and there were other articles on which a corresponding reduction had been made.

There was nothing in the bill in reference to the abolition or reduction of duty on coal; there was nothing in reference to the abolition or reduction of duty on salt, and many other articles not affected by the bill, which now bore a high rate of duty. In his judgment the bill was constructed in the interest of protection rather than in the interest of revenue. It was in the interest of that class of people who would be able to make large profits out of manufacturing, rather than that of consumers. For these reasons he desired that ample opportunity be given the House to examine the bill before discussion be commenced.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his regret that his colleague had entered upon a general debate on the bill at this time. His colleague seemed to misunderstand the general character, temper and tendency of the bill when he (Schenck) undertook to explain it, the impression being that his colleague had been absent from the city engaged in another business. So far as he (Schenck) understood the action of the committee had endeavored to keep in mind three thing—revenue, protection and consumption.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, also expressed criticism of the bill, particularly condemning the position of it relative to iron, steel, carpetings and many other articles, the duties upon which had been increased. As to iron, there was a rise on bars, round or square, of 10 per cent; on rods and wire rods, 16 per cent; on scroll, flat, hoop, and sheet iron, 25 per cent; on sheet or plate iron not planed or polished, ½ per cent; on steel in bars, 10 per cent; in addition to 10 per centum *ad valorem*. In the matter of importation not glazed or polished, an increase of 25 per cent; on iron loop collar-ties, made of hoop, 40 per cent; on steel in bars, from 40 to 43 per cent; on iron spiral furniture springs, from 35 to 53 per cent; on steel car wheels 100 per cent.; on steel carriage, locomotive, and other springs, 100 per cent.; on steel in trace, halter, and fence chains, 5½ per pound increase; on wrought iron horse nuts, bolts, or rivets, from 35 to 50 per cent.; on steel carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs of steel, 100 per cent.; on screws of iron not enumerated, 5 per cent.; on steel in hoop, blooms, &c., increase 5½ per pound; on steel railroad bars about 1 cent per pound, increase of 44 per cent; an increase from 10 to 15 per cent. on steel in bands; *provided*, that no circulation shall be withdrawn from states having an excess until after the 45,000,000 granted in the first section have been taken.

EQUALIZATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendment, Stewart's bill to secure to all persons equal protection of the laws. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall enjoy the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and no other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person immigrating thereto.

Sec. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory, to deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be decided guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindications, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted, and all acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereof, is hereby referred to and made a part of this act.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. MCDONALD introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic river, near the thirty-fifth parallel.

NEUTRALITY.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill to amend, and more effectually to preserve the neutrality of the United States.

The bill proposes to abolish sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going to the assistance of a foreign country. It would enact that no person shall be punished by fine or imprisonment for enlisting in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, or for fitting out or arming vessels designed to cruise against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned

HOUSE.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported several private bills, which passed; also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the House, if not incompatible with public interest, any information which may have been received by him bearing concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions for political offenses, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

After discussion by Messrs. Swan and Wilson of Minnesota, in favor, and Messrs. Willard and Cox against repletion, it went over till the morning for debate.

CUBA.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* government, and now occupy with their armies, and control a large portion of the island, and inasmuch as the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what reasons if any exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the U. S. Government as belligerents.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the poor of the District of Columbia, allowing $10,000 for the purchase of a site for the cemetaries now and assigning the store-houses in Judiciary Square to the Women's Christian Association to give employment to indigent women.

Mr. DAWES explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill as unwise and unjust.

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Mr. MORTON offered an amendment authorizing the withdrawal of thirteen millions of circulation from States having excess and its distribution among States and territories having less than their shares. The demand is to be made first upon those banks having more than one million of capital.

Mr. DAVIS opposed and SUMNER favored the amendment by increasing the amount to $35,000,000. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Morton was then adopted—yeas, 32, nays, 27.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Kellogg, Chandler and Vickers, all of which were rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN, upon consultation informally with members of the Finance Committee, moved to amend, so as to provide for the apportionment of the amount authorized by the bill upon the basis of the census of 1870.

Agreed to.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Casserly, Rice, Wilson and Thurman were rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and, the question being upon agreeing to the amendments, Mr. Sherman said he desired to have a separate vote upon the amendment of Mr. Morton, withdrawing thirteen millions from the present circulation of the banks in excess. He desired to hear a statement on the subject.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Cameron, the final disposition of the bill was deferred until to-morrow, in order that the bill as amended might be printed, and the Senate, at 5:40 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in favor of having the seals of office administered to Geo. W. Booker, member elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. He admitted that there were charges of disloyalty against Booker, but he claimed that the case stood on the same ground as that of McKenzie, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. BLAND declared Booker could not without committing perjury take the test oath. He had read the testimony in his case, and asserted the House had no right to go behind official and personal aid to the rebellion, was actually engaged in it, and could no more take the test oath than Jeff. Davis.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Butler, of Tennessee, Stevenson, Whittemore, Walker and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Stevens. Finally adopted by 127 to 41.

And George W. Booker came forward and took the oath of office.

CUSTOM HOUSE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the tariff laws, and moved its reference to Committee of the Whole, and that it be made a special order from Tuesday, the 16th inst., until disposed of.

The following are among its principal items:

Tea of all kinds, 30 cents per pound.

Coffee of all kinds, 4 cents per pound.

On refined, stone-dried, in loaf, hemp, lump, crushed, powdered, granulated and sugar, 2½ cents per pound; provided, that all sugar other than refined, stone-dried, which has in accuracy of polarization not more than one quality above No. 12, Dutch standard in color by being boiled or crystalized in vacuum, pan or elsewhere, or by any other process, and by centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through bonecblock or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar, and provided further, that under the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations prescribe and require that samples taken by inspectors shall be in the middle of the package so as to get true average quality; that weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes should be ascertained by actual tare by Custom House weighers by scoring figures indelibly on each package.

On molasses testing by polarization not above 75 per cent., 2 cents per gallon.

On sugar cane, 5 cents per gallon; on tank bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada or concentrated molasses, 1½ cents per pound; provided that all syrups of sugar cane juice, melada or concentrated molasses, and concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses shall be forfeited to the United States.

On champagne and all sparkling wines in bottles 86 per dozen bottles containing not more than one quart each, and $3 per dozen bottles containing more than one quart each. Bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen bottles 25 per gallon on the surplus contents of one quart. *Provided*, Wines, brandies, and other spiritous liquors imported in bottles, shall be packed in cases containing not more than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 25 cents each; but no allowance shall be made for breakage, unless such breakage is actually ascertained by the court and certified to by a Custom House officer, appraisers, and in such cases of actual breakage the allowance to act to regulate collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, as provides for allowance for leakage and breakage is hereby repealed.

On brandy and other spirits manufactured and distilled from grain, fruit or other materials and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots, of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, or paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, two dollars per pound and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*, provided all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes in addition to the above duties, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States; and such tax shall be paid, and shall be placed in public store, or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been duly stamped, and stamped and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured within the United States.

On all manufactured cotton and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity of notes not to exceed three times the amount based upon measurement of square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, 5 cents per square yard, if bleached, 7 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*.

On lace of every description, composed of cotton or flax, made up by needle, 60 per centum *ad valorem*.

On lace shawls, lace scarfs of cotton or flax or composed of flax, and all other articles of the same materials, where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by needle, either by hand or by machine, 60 per centum *ad valorem*.

On all manufactures of cotton or of cotton mixed with any other material or materials not otherwise provided for in this act, 32 per centum *ad valorem*.

On women's and children's dress goods and goods of imitation Cashmere, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of goats, or other animals, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at not exceeding 50 cents per pound, 35 cents per square yard and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; if weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at over 20 cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*; if weighing 4 ounces or over per square yard, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

On flax, including flax, straw and all flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled or dressed, $40 per ton; on hemp, manufactured, $40 per ton; on tow of flax or hemp, $10 per ton.

On iron in pigs, scrap dollars per ton; on scrap iron of every description, six dollars per ton; provided nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste and refuse material that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured; on all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one cent per pound; on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than two inches wide and not less than one-half inch thick nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound; on long bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars more than four inches wide and less than one-half inch thick nor more than two inches thick, and less than one-half and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and on iron bars rolled or hammered more than two inches thick, 1¼ cents per pound.

On all cast or other description of steel in ingots, blooms or billets, and on all rolled or hammered steel bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, blanks, pieces or forms of any kind; on steel in circular shapes or forms and on steel of all shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled or hammered and in pieces not otherwise provided for, 4 cents per pound.

On steel railway bars 2 cents per pound; on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1¼ cents per pound; provided that the steel contained, cast, or made from iron by Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description shall pay the duties of this act.

On steel wire not less than No. 12 wire gauge, 5 cents per lb; finer than No. 13 wire gauge, 6 cents per lb; on steel wire for pianos and other musical instruments, strings and steel wires covered with silk, cotton or other fibrous material, shall pay 15 per centum ad valorem.

On steel railroad frogs, frog points, fish bars, side bars, splice bars, cutter bars, tinger bars, crossbars and chilled car wheels 2 cents per lb; on steel car wheels, 3½ cents per lb; on steel carriage, car, locomotive and other springs of steel, 3½ cents per lb.

On five animals, 20 per cent. ad valorem; provided, all animals specially imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted duty free, upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On flour or meal of rye, 1 cent per pound; of wheat, rye, corn, or buckwheat, ½ cent per pound.

On all timber, not otherwise provided for, squared, or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, thank, deals and other lumber, of spruce or pine, $2 per thousand or basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure.

Anthracite coal is on the free list; other coals are left as now.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the bill by stating that, although the Ways and Means Committee had been instructed to report on the several tariff bills referred to them, impossible to do so in justice to the various interests of the country, whose representatives came before the committee, and it was impossible to frame a bill that could be proposed, through motion, to allow the preferences of the people there to be expressed. The resolution was adopted.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, and Mr. Buckingham delivered a lengthy address in exposition of his own views upon the financial policy of the Government.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Sumner, Williams and Morton, in explanation and support of the arguments previously advanced.

In pursuance of previous agreement, proceeded to vote upon the pending propositions.

The amendment of Mr. Morton to increase the amount of additional circulation from $45,000,000 to $53,000,000 was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 4.

Mr. CONKLING proposed an amendment, intended to make the first section more definite, by inserting after the words, "not a new appropriation," the words, "of the fifty-two million of circulating notes hereby authorized," in effect being to restrict the appropriations to the entire volume of circulation now authorized instead of the entire amount.

The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 23, nays, 32.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the concluding sentence of the first section as follows: But new apportionments shall be made as soon as practicable based upon the census of 1870. Not agreed to—yeas, 16, nays, 34.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner to issue $2,000,000 additional currency was voted down.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment authorizing the withdrawal of thirteen millions of circulation from States having excess and its distribution among States and territories having less than their shares. The demand is to be made first upon those banks having more than one million of capital.

Mr. DAVIS opposed and SUMNER favored the amendment by increasing the amount to $35,000,000. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Morton was then adopted—yeas, 32, nays, 27.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Kellogg, Chandler and Vickers, all of which were rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN, upon consultation informally with members of the Finance Committee, moved to amend, so as to provide for the apportionment of the amount authorized by the bill upon the basis of the census of 1870.

Agreed to.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Casserly, Rice, Wilson and Thurman were rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and, the question being upon agreeing to the amendments, Mr. Sherman said he desired to have a separate vote upon the amendment of Mr. Morton, withdrawing thirteen millions from the present circulation of the banks in excess. He desired to hear a statement on the subject.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Cameron, the final disposition of the bill was deferred until to-morrow, in order that the bill as amended might be printed, and the Senate, at 5:40 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in favor of having the seals of office administered to Geo. W. Booker, member elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. He admitted that there were charges of disloyalty against Booker, but he claimed that the case stood on the same ground as that of McKenzie, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. BLAND declared Booker could not without committing perjury take the test oath. He had read the testimony in his case, and asserted the House had no right to go behind official and personal aid to the rebellion, was actually engaged in it, and could no more take the test oath than Jeff. Davis.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Butler, of Tennessee, Stevenson, Whittemore, Walker and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Stevens. Finally adopted by 127 to 41.

And George W. Booker came forward and took the oath of office.

CUSTOM HOUSE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the tariff laws, and moved its reference to Committee of the Whole, and that it be made a special order from Tuesday, the 16th inst., until disposed of.

The following are among its principal items:

Tea of all kinds, 30 cents per pound.

Coffee of all kinds, 4 cents per pound.

On refined, stone-dried, in loaf, hemp, lump, crushed, powdered, granulated and sugar, 2½ cents per pound; provided, that all sugar other than refined, stone-dried, which has in accuracy of polarization not more than one quality above No. 12, Dutch standard in color by being boiled or crystalized in vacuum, pan or elsewhere, or by any other process, and by centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through bonecblock or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar, and provided further, that under the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations prescribe and require that samples taken by inspectors shall be in the middle of the package so as to get true average quality; that weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes should be ascertained by actual tare by Custom House weighers by scoring figures indelibly on each package.

On molasses testing by polarization not above 75 per cent., 2 cents per gallon; on tank bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada or concentrated molasses, 1½ cents per pound; provided that all sirups of sugar cane juice, melada or concentrated molasses, and concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses shall be forfeited to the United States.

On champagne and all sparkling wines in bottles 86 per dozen bottles containing not more than one quart each, and $3 per dozen bottles containing more than one quart each. Bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen bottles 25 per gallon on the surplus contents of one quart. *Provided*, Wines, brandies, and other spiritous liquors imported in bottles, shall be packed in cases containing not more than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 25 cents each; but no allowance shall be made for breakage, unless such breakage is actually ascertained by the court and certified to by a Custom House officer, appraisers, and in such cases of actual breakage the allowance to act to regulate collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, as provides for allowance for leakage and breakage is hereby repealed.

On brandy and other spirits manufactured and distilled from grain, fruit or other materials and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots, of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, or paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, two dollars per pound and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*, provided all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes in addition to the above duties, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States; and such tax shall be paid, and shall be placed in public store, or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been duly stamped, and stamped and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured within the United States.

On all manufactured cotton and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity of notes not to exceed three times the amount based upon measurement of square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, 5 cents per square yard, if bleached, 7 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per centum *ad valorem*.

On lace of every description, composed of cotton or flax, made up by needle, 60 per centum *ad valorem*.

On lace shawls, lace scarfs of cotton or flax or composed of flax, and all other articles of the same materials, where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by needle, either by hand or by machine, 60 per centum *ad valorem*.

On all manufactures of cotton or of cotton mixed with any other material or materials not otherwise provided for in this act, 32 per centum ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods and goods of imitation Cashmere, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of goats, or other animals, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at not exceeding 50 cents per pound, 35 cents per square yard and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; if weighing 4 ounces or over per square yard, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem.

On flax, including flax, straw and all flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton; on flax hackled or dressed, $40 per ton; on hemp, manufactured, $40 per ton; on tow of flax or hemp, $10 per ton.

On iron in pigs, scrap dollars per ton; on scrap iron of every description, six dollars per ton; provided nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste and refuse material that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured; on all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one cent per pound; on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than two inches wide and not less than one-half inch thick nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound; on long bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars more than four inches wide and less than one-half and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, and on iron bars rolled or hammered more than two inches thick, 1¼ cents per pound.

On all cast or other description of steel in ingots, blooms or billets, and on all rolled or hammered steel bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, blanks, pieces or forms of any kind; on steel in circular shapes or forms and on steel of all shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled or hammered and in pieces not otherwise provided for, 4 cents per pound.

On steel railway bars 2 cents per pound; on all railway bars made in part of steel, 1¼ cents per pound; provided that the steel contained, cast, or made from iron by Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description shall pay the duties of this act.

On steel wire not less than No. 12 wire

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Tennessee Politics.

The Philadelphia Press makes this characteristic fling at the people of Tennessee:

> Now there is a subtlety about Tennessee politics that must recommend them to study if not admiration. The fifteenth amendment is utterly scouted; it is odious, iniquitous. Yet "we, the people of Tennessee," "are determined to show the world that we are able to meet the issue in our own way. We will grant suffrage—universal suffrage—by the State law. This being interpreted, means that they will grant what they denounce, affirm what they deny, and all for the sake of insulting the children whose fathers gave them their own way. Well, the country can enjoy their whims. They happily injure none but whom they satisfy.
>
> The people of Tennessee very justly scout the Fifteenth amendment as iniquitous. They have the best of reasons for scouting it as worse than iniquitous. They know it to be a wicked fraud perpetrated for party purposes, and will therefore have nothing to do with it. They have the constitutional right left them yet to determine the question of suffrage for themselves, and it is proper that they should exercise that right. They put into their State constitution a clause which recognizes universal suffrage, and at the same time they reject the Fifteenth amendment, which is the same thing. In this there is no inconsistency. Believing that universal suffrage is inevitable through the force and resident action of Congress, they prefer to adopt it under the authority given them by the Constitution rather than have it forced upon them through that force and authority. They reject the Fifteenth amendment because to do otherwise would be to make themselves a party to an outrage upon the intelligence of the nation and upon the Constitution itself. The amendment will never be constitutionally ratified. States may ratify an amendment, but "Military Districts" have no authority to do so; and yet, States which Congress recognized only as "Military Districts" have been forced to ratify this Fifteenth amendment as an act precedent to their "readmission to the Union." Here, in brief, are the conditions upon which Virginia was readmitted to a Union which she was never suffered to leave upon any conditions:
>
> 1. The ratification of the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery.
> 2. The repeal of her ordinance of secession.
> 3. The repudiation of the Confederate debt.
> 4. The adoption of the Baptist Underwood constitution, give the ballot to all male negroes twenty-one years old, and making them all eligible to office, and giving them the control in a large proportion of the counties of the State.
> 5. The election of a Radical delegation to Congress.
> 6. The election of a Radical State ticket.
> 7. The ratification of the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution.
> 8. The ratification of the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution.
> 9. An oath from every member of the State Legislature, and every executive and judicial officer of the State, to the effect that he does or does not within the terms of the 3d clause of the 14th ha engaged in rebellion.
> 10. That the constitution of the State shall never be amended so as to permit persons from voting who are paupers, or who may not have paid their taxes, or who may not know how to read or write.
> 11. That the said constitution of the State shall never be altered so as to deprive any one of the right to hold office on account of color.
> 12. That the said constitution shall never be changed so as to deprive the State of any rights and privileges in connection with the public lands of the United States.
>
> With these conditions Virginia had to comply before she could have the bayonet removed from her breast, and again become one of the States of the Union. Until she complied with these conditions she was governed by Congress through a military commander; she could pass no law for the regulation of her domestic affairs without the consent of Congress; it was only with the consent of Congress that she could even adopt the Fifteenth amendment; she was permitted to exercise not a single right or privilege of a State, if by doing so she was likely to lose a single vote to the Radical party; Congress made her a military district—governed her as a military district—officially styled her a military district—and suffered her to enjoy only the privileges of a military district; and yet, while she was held in this condition, bound hand and foot, and prostrate, with the heel of a military tyrant upon her neck, her ratification of amendments to the Federal Constitution was accepted by Congress as a constitutional act—an act, not of a subjugated territory under military rule, but of a State in the untrammeled exercise of all her rights and privileges as such.
>
> This was Virginia's ratification of the Fifteenth amendment; and no Southern State has sanctioned the iniquity in a more legitimate manner. In whatever other Southern States it has been sanctioned at all, it has been done, not by the voluntary action of the people through their representatives, as the Constitution provides, but by base, illiterate adventurers, foisted into office through the agency of the bayonet, and acting solely in the interest of the Radical party. We need not refer to the case of Indiana, nor to that of New York. Both these States are counted by the party in power as having adopted the amendment, although it was adopted in Indiana by a Legislature without a quorum, and in New York by a Legislature whose action was promptly repudiated and annulled by its successor, at the demand of the people.
>
> The people of Tennessee, as we said before, knowing the Fifteenth amendment to be a fraud, and knowing how its ratification in many States and "Military Districts" has been compassed through fraud, and through worse than fraud, have acted the part of honest men and true patriots in refusing to touch it. If they raisers swallow an evil dose, they prefer to swallow it sugar-coated with the consciousness of sading and abetting no moral or political wrong by the act, rather than have it thrust down their throats by the rough, dirty hand of an unscrupulous Congress. They will accept universal suffrage for themselves, but will do nothing to aid in forcing it upon others.

☞ The Albany Argus says that parties who have been making examinations of the monster bird and animal tracks in the old sandstone at Turner's Falls, Mass., claim to have discovered human footprints, clearly and well defined, in the same strata with those of animals and birds. We believe geologists have generally denied the existence of man at the period of the world when these animal tracks were made. This new discovery may tend to throw new light on the hidden mysteries of geology. These parties propose to publish an account of their investigations, and have sent specimens of animal petrifications, also coal, copper and iron ore found in that region, to New York for scientific inspection.

☞ While we can but regret the defeat of that accomplished and excellent gentleman, Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, for Keeper of the Penitentiary, we are glad to know that the choice has fallen upon so sterling a Democrat and admirable a gentleman as Jere. W. South. The State could not produce a man better qualified for the position.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature depriving any person of the right to recover pay for milk which shall be found diluted with water. Such a bill is a failure, for the dairymen will get their pay for water diluted with milk, just as they have always done.

☞ "Mr. Bontwell," says the Boston Post, "does not dance. His talents are not in his heels." Then, where the deuce are they?

The Rejected Pup.

The nation was startled by the telegraphic announcement yesterday morning that President Grant, by a wholly unexpected and startling *coup d'etat*, had changed the policy of his administration. The announcement came upon the country like a snow-storm in August or a clap of thund-r in a clear sky. We have long been accustomed to the coming unexpectedly of great events—so much so indeed that we could not have believed it possible for anything to surprise us, no matter how unexpected its coming nor how tremendous its character. But when the lightning told us that the President, turning his back upon all the glowing traditions for which the first eleven months of his executive career is distinguished, had declined to receive the Spanish pup sent him by an admiring fellow-citizen of Cleveland, the entire nation was forced to confess that, although the day of miracles may have passed, the time for great surprises is not yet in its grave.

It were idle to speculate upon the causes which may have led to this daring somersault on the part of the President—this sudden reversion of what he has most sedulously taught us to regard from the very start as the fixed and unalterable policy of his administration. The ways of Radicalism in high places are inscrutable. It were an easy task to pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon, or dive down to the bottom of the deep and drag it up, drowned and dripping, by the locks; but to foretell what the leaders of the Radical party will do when there are several ways to do it, none of which may claim a superior depth of rascality, is a Delphic achievement which staggers the oracular and prophetic souls of the very best of us. When there is a thing to be done and there are two ways to do it, one of which would be for the honor and the material interest of the whole country, though not promotive of the strength of the Radical party, and the other promotive of the selfish aims of the party in power through a betrayal of public confidence and a violation of the Constitution, the world is never at a loss to determine which course the leaders of the party will pursue. They have never yet lost an opportunity to build up their party at the expense of their country and its Constitution.

But *reasons a nos*—that is to say, let us return to the great national questions involved in the President's extraordinary rejection of the Cleveland pup. And, in the first place, by what motive could General Grant have been actuated in taking a step so utterly at variance with the former course of his administration? Why did he single out a citizen of Ohio, so soon after the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment in that State, to be crushed out by the first instance of Executive indifference to a gift that has yet startled the country? What has Ohio done—what has Cleveland done—what has the original owner of the dog done—that Ohio and Cleveland and the original owner of the dog—one, each and all—should thus be blasted at a single blow? Why were not Stewart and Borie and Robeson and Hoar and Tom and Dick and Harry and the dozens of others who laid their precious offerings in the open palm of the President—why—"tell me, ye winged winds"—why were *they* not blasted thus in their beauty and bloom? Why did they escape to mount to official position, thence to descend from their pride of place upon the arena wherein Ohio and Cleveland and Cleveland's unhappy son are butchered to make a Roman holiday? Well may this unfortunate Buckeye bidder for Presidential smiles and public plunder exclaim with the rejected lover—

> And now the joy, most like divine
> Of all I ever dreampt or knew,
> To see how cat that pussy thine—
> Oh, misery! and how I do!

"Tears, idle tears, we know not what they mean;" but if we turn aside to vail our faces and shed a few pensive drops at the thought of what Cleveland's feeling of humiliation must be to-day, that reader is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils who does not applaud the touching display of sensibility.

Why, we repeat, was this canine offering of Western loyalty denied admission to the White House, and forbidden the inestimable privilege of reposing upon the executive hearth-rug and inhaling the political wisdom and cigar smoke which flow in such perennial streams from the lips of the great American statesman? Dare we venture to suggest that it was because the gift was Spanish—that the President feared that an acceptance of the offering might disturb the serene repose of his evenly-balanced policy towards the Spanish cause and that of the Ever Faithful Isle? This is probably the true solution of the great national problem, but we shall attempt no logical demonstration of the fact until we shall have seen the comments of the leading journals of Europe; and it, in the meantime, the Fifteenth amendment should be declared a part of the Constitution, we shall also await an expression of opinion on the part of the press of Africa.

In conclusion, there exists a strong probability that before this labored and carefully prepared article meets the eye of the reader a second blow will have been inflicted upon Cleveland, and, through Cleveland, upon the entire West. We refer, of course, to the probability that the rejected Spanish bow-wow will have been sold to pay express charges. This indecent haste on the part of the express agent at Washington induces us to believe that he is a Democrat who holds his position through some inexplicable oversight of the Government. But Democrat, Republican, or what not, it is the duty of Congress to hurl at him a series of resolutions denouncing his conduct in the severest terms and demanding that he be incontinently kicked out of office. Congress has often interfered in matters of far less importance to the country than this, and to be silent and inactive now is to stultify its record. The charges in question, which amount to ten dollars, should really be assumed by the Government. It is true the withdrawal of such a sum from the public treasury would very materially lessen Mr. Boutwell's monthly reduction of the national debt; but this fact, ponderous as it is, should have no weight in the premises, inasmuch as considerations of right and justice should always be given precedence of mere questions of expediency and fancy finance.

A matter of such vast pith and moment as this of the Cleveland pup—a pup destined to pass into history side by side with the other noted personages of the present administration—cannot be properly treated in a single article, nor in a dozen articles; but let us here pause and await the action of the Government and the development of further outside facts.

☞ A Chicago jury sentenced a young man to the penitentiary the other day for a term of thirty years. The young man, it seems, desired to conform to the customs of the city by committing some crime, but instead of killing his own wife or running away with somebody else's, either of which, or both of which, would have been well enough, he was fool enough to shoot two or three men without hurting them much. For this he went up, under several indictments, for thirty years. It is a melancholy reflection that when he shall have dragged himself through the weary, lingering years of his lonely captivity, and is permitted to return to his old home—sweet home—he will find all the present inhabitants of Chicago divorced.

We learn that a complete and authorized edition of the poems of George D. Prentice, compiled and arranged by his son, Col. Clarence J. Prentice, will shortly be issued by one of the leading publishing houses of the country. This edition will comprise quite a number of poems which have never before appeared in print, and which are regarded by those who have examined them as among the best of the distinguished author's productions.

Corbin and the White House.

The Washington special of the Cincinnati Gazette solemnly assures us that the testimony of brother-in-law Corbin before the gold swindle investigation committee "completely exonerates everybody in the White House from any complicity in or knowledge of the operations of himself and his associates" during the Wall-street gold panic. This is what the testimony of Corbin does. The country everywhere will be glad to hear it, for the country was hurt and humiliated when told that the White House had not only instigated the Wall-street conspiracy, but had shared literally in the plunder which resulted therefrom. The whole of the country, however, did not believe the story, and the better class of those who did believe it would very cheerfully welcome the evidence of its falsity. But Corbin—at what figure can we place the par value of the evidence of Corbin? Upon him rests the burden of proof in the effort to clear the White House of the dark suspicion which has so long rested like a charcoal mark upon its lily brow. The Gazette's special would probably tell you that when Corbin seriously undertakes to utter the truth he seldom fails to succeed; but the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, whose "loyalty" is so strong that it induced him some time ago to denounce Stonewall Jackson as a hypocrite, a spy upon his friends, and as a miserable fraud upon the Southern people, will tell you a different story of Corbin's veracity, and of his character generally. For instance, he says:

> The investigation has revived the tricks of old Corbin, which is a good stock scandal for the Democracy; and I noticed that Flik occupied the chair of a Democratic member and was arrested on the floor almost exclusively by Democrats. Corbin is expected here next, but nothing can be relied upon that he will say. His career while in Washington as a clerk is shown to have been full of duplicity and over-reaching and cold expediency. It is to be hoped that the estimable family at the White House will shut its doors to this hoary old conspirer as long as they remain there.

There is a faint probability that Gen. Grant had very little to do, directly, with the conspiracy in question, and there is a strong probability that Mrs. Grant had nothing to do with it whatever, but if it is desirable to convert these probabilities into a pair of full-orbed certainties that will pass current everywhere, and if it can be done only through the testimony of Corbin, why, the White House had better buy up or banish from the city some of these "loyal" correspondents as soon as possible. When the warmest political friends of the President denounce his esteemed brother-in-law as a hoary old conspirer, and charge him with duplicity, over-reaching, and cold sycophancy, and when there is nothing to show that the denunciation is unjust, or that the charge is untrue, there are many thousands of perverse people in this country who would just as soon believe anybody else's brother-in-law as the President's.

In short—not to put too fine a point upon it—it would seem that, in order to make quite clean the character of the White House in this business, there exists something very much in the shape of a necessity for first reconstructing the shattered character of the venerable Corbin. This last job may be one for which the President could not very easily find a competent contractor, but if he is convinced that the thing is possible he owes it to the White House and to the country at large to advertise for sealed proposals without a moment's delay.

A Bewitching Scene.

Day before yesterday, for the first time since his arrival at the national capital, the Honorable Hiram R. Revels, Senator elect from the State of Mississippi, appeared upon the floor of the Senate, and was very cordially greeted by quite a number of Radical members of that body who had read of the honorable gentleman's eleven-hundred-dollar swindle at Leavenworth and desired to testify their admiration for that peculiar genius of his and theirs which makes ambitious Radicalism triumphant wherever it goes. "Get money, my son—honestly if you can; but get money." This is the fundamental principle of the Radical majority in Congress, and this principle the Honorable Hiram R. Revels was understood to have carried out. Hence, when he appeared upon the floor of the Senate he did not want for friends. Yates and Chandler, whose invigorating cordial the night before had fired them their last red, rubbed frantically forward and seized the ebony hand of the newly-elected member. They had slept late, and, from force of pecuniary circumstances, had been compelled to come up to the capitol without stopping by the way for their customary cocktails. They were thirsty, and bloated aristocrats as they are, they would have drunk with the Honorable Hiram R. Revels on the spot. Other Senators, whose rascalities were about to be exposed, or who were about to embark in rascalities whose exposure they had cause to dread, were equally anxious to establish themselves at once upon a friendly footing with the embryo Senator from Mississippi, and, rushing forward, shook his hand with the warmth and earnestness of a long-lost brother.

In the midst of this fraternal greeting, Senators Sumner and Tipton ascended to the gallery, where sat the dark-browed wife of the Hon. Hiram R. Revels, and seating themselves by her side, proceeded to entertain her with a lively conversation on the subject of the art of cooking for white folks, in contradistinction to the art of cooking for field hands on the cotton plantations of the South, and the quantity of soft soap which should be consumed in doing the weekly washing of a white family of ten. Having discussed these questions until there was not another word to be said, and until they saw that they were becoming a bore, Senators Sumner and Tipton took leave of the new candidate for popular favor in Washington society, and descended to the floor of the Senate.

This scene, which is but feebly painted here, was the first of its kind that has ever occurred west of the Great Desert of Sahara.

☞ The report of the Commissioner of Emigration shows that the arrivals at New York for the year 1869 were 254,837. Of this number there were Germans 96,841, Irish 68,632, English 41,537, Swedes 24,683. Of the emigrants arriving, the destination of 82,372 was New York, Illinois received 37,313, Iowa 8,026, Ohio 11,738, Pennsylvania 30,740, Wisconsin 16,632, New Jersey 7,743, Massachusetts 8,158, Missouri 4,723, California 3,594, Connecticut 3,922, Indiana 3,025, Nebraska 1,644, Colorado 91, New Hampshire 192, &c. To the Southern States these emigrants proceeded as follows: Arkansas 18, Alabama 104, Florida 20, Georgia 117, Kentucky 842, Louisiana 237, Mississippi 98, North Carolina 117, South Carolina 146, Texas 285, Tennessee 495, Virginia 777.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer is of the opinion that "the evening of Louis Napoleon's life will be anything but a quiet one." This seems to be the opinion of Rochefort also. He is inclined to think that the best thing Louis Napoleon can do to secure a quiet evening is to take some such mild sedative as a wine-glass of laudanum, or ten or fifteen grains of opium, and go immediately to bed, where he couldn't be reached with a stomach-pump.

☞ One of the strongest indications we have yet seen of the approach of the Millennium is the considerable number of Radical organs which applaud Mr. Dawes' heroic war upon the extravagance of the Administration. The world cannot be wholly given over to a blind pursuit of Ward's ducks when we see such evidences of a dawning virtue in the press of that party. Let the Democracy still watch and pray.

☞ It is said that a minister in Lynchburg, Va., spoke of Congress the other Sunday as "a set of infamous sapheads." Truth is always beautiful, but this Lynchburg minister ought to know that there are some truths which lose much of their beauty when uttered from the pulpit.

A Consummated Fraud.

Speaking of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment by what is popularly styled the Legislature of Georgia, the Cincinnati Gazette says:

> If the precedent established by Secretary Seward in the case of the attempted withdrawal of the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment by Ohio and New Jersey is followed, and the decision of New York goes for nothing, the list of States is now complete, and it only remains for Secretary Fish to issue his proclamation to make the amendment part of the fundamental law of the land. That the precedent already set will be followed, we know of no reason to doubt.

There is no reason to doubt. Secretary Fish will issue his proclamation to make the amendment the fundamental law of the land. He ought to have done it twelve months ago—in fact, he ought to have done it at the very moment the amendment was first suggested. True, it would have been a most frightful violation of the will of the people and of the rights of the States, but it would not have been a greater outrage than his proclamation will be under the present state of the case, and such a mockery at the national capital would have spared us a dozen mockeries at the capitals of as many States. The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment has been a foregone conclusion from the first. Congress made up its mind at the start that it should be declared a part of the Constitution in the end, and the States themselves, shorn of their rights under the Constitution, have no power to prevent it. Congress, therefore, should, on the same day, have both proposed and adopted the amendment. It would have been quite as legitimate as the plan pursued, and would have saved both time and money.

We have come to such a pass that we really have no use for a Constitution. With a National Legislature which violates it every day, and a judiciary which sanctions its every violation, it is folly for the American people to regard it longer as birding upon the Government in any of its provisions. It is no longer a protection, either to the rights of the State or the rights of the citizen. The three departments of the Government which it was intended to guide and restrain have conspired to trample it in the dust, and they heed it quite as little as they do the charter of Louisville. It is a no greater restraint upon their actions for party purposes than are the game laws of England or the municipal regulations of the city of Timbuctoo. Twenty years ago a Senator from Georgia pronounced the Constitution "a rope of sand." To-day it is far less tangible than a rope of sand. It is the shadow only of that instrument which Daniel Webster so ably expounded and Henry Clay so ably defended—the shadow of a great law ground into dust by the heel of merciless force and unbridled fraud.

When Mr. Fish shall have issued the proclamation now demanded by the Cincinnati Gazette, the so-called Fifteenth amendment will, in reality, be no more a part of the Federal Constitution than are the by-laws of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco. In the estimation of honest men, it can never rise above the dignity of a Congressional outrage—a fraudulent scheme to bolster up the decaying fortunes of the most corrupt party the world ever saw.

But the amendment is adopted, and now let us have peace.

The Great Council.

There is a want of harmony in the Ecumenical Council. There are many complaints made by its members, whether justly or unjustly, of course we cannot now know. We are told, by the intelligent Rome correspondent of the New York Evening Post, that the principal complaints made by the members arise from the fact that too great restriction is laid upon liberty of speech. They are obliged to submit matters upon which they wish to speak to a commission appointed by the Pope. The presidents of all the deputations are also chosen by him and the *scrutatori*. The nomination of Monsignore Nardi and Monseigneur Failloux to this latter office displeases them particularly. They also complain that the decrees which the Latins wish to have passed are submitted to them only a few at a time; that thus they are unable to properly prepare themselves by counsel with each other and by study for proper decision. The answer to the great objection raised, viz., that the bishops are not allowed to lay their complaints directly before the Council, does not satisfy. It is to substance that they would be well to allow a single man to oblige the congregation to listen to his objections or doubts. The committee appointed by the holy father must examine all complaints and decide in its wisdom whether they shall be laid before the great episcopate. The committee being, however, almost without exception, of the ultramontane party, the hope of being allowed to express contrary views to their own is not very great. Indeed (of course these are the complaints made by the liberal or Gallican party) the objections made by a member of the Council to dogmas which it is to receive or refuse are already placed in the Index. (This refers to the work of "Janus," while books and pamphlets opposing the letters, pamphlets and books of Mgr. Dupanloup, the Abbe Dieilinger and others, are advertised in all the Roman papers, reviewed and praised by them, and for sale in shops, where not a word written on the other side can be bought. Again, the bull of excommunication is very grievous to many of the fathers. No one denies that excommunication had been passed upon all those doomed in the late bull. But it had been for many years allowed to remain a dead letter. And its revival just now is thought to be most inopportune, when the Church wishes to win those of a different belief. Her head announcing that he has carefully looked over the ancient bulls of excommunication, that he might see which among them to retain and which to annul, and then deciding, in the plenitude of his power, to retain clauses which place half the Christian world under the ban of the Church, with all the penalties for this world and the next, which such ban brings with it, is, in the opinion of the liberal party, a grievous and unnecessary aggressive measure.

☞ During Brownlow's administration of affairs in Tennessee he ran the State in debt to the extent of nearly forty millions of dollars, and few of the other Southern States ruled by bayonet-elected officers have fared much better. The Comptroller of Florida says in his official report that the expenses of that State exceed "those of any preceding year by nearly three hundred per cent." The Raleigh Sentinel says that the taxes in North Carolina are "the heaviest by seven or eight hundred per cent. that were ever assessed before." The Governor of Louisiana says to the Legislature in his message: "The financial condition of the State claims your careful consideration. It is such as to embarrass my administration. And the credit of the State, as tested by the prices commanded by her securities, is not satisfactory." Like evidence has been presented as to the workings of carpet-bag administrations in other States. Corrupt white men, assisted by ignorant negroes, have taxed the people, increased the debt and stolen the money which should have been expended for public purposes. This is the financial fruit of reconstruction under Radical management.

☞ Mr. Dawes charged in his speech last week that "gold could buy Forney's Chronicle on any question." Mr. Dawes probably didn't think of the impossibility of finding a gold coin sufficiently small for the purpose.

☞ Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill the other day to suppress all the whisky-shops in the District of Columbia. The object of the bill is to force Dick Yates to resign his seat in the Senate.

☞ A clergyman in Chicago announces that he will preach to the people there in the French language. There is certainly no use in preaching to them in English.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

New maple sugar in Georgetown.

The peach buds around Lexington are not yet killed.

A new tobacco stemmery goes into operation in Paducah this week.

The Shelby Farmers' Club has been revived under favorable auspices.

The total value of taxable property for 1869, as given by the Auditor, is $406,273,778.

The Red Men of Newport have determined to build a hall for the use of the order.

Payne's Circuit Court begins on Monday and will continue eighteen juridical days.

Henry Smoot, of Mason, sold a Durham cow the other day to an Ohio party for $500.

Hendersonville will celebrate the Twenty-second by a grand hop at the Buford House.

The Paducah rolling mill has suspended operations on account of the scarcity of coal.

The town of Franklin has shipped over the Nashville railroad this season 5,071 hogs.

Corn in large quantities is being received at Covington via the Kentucky Central railroad.

The bad condition of the roads in the interior prevent tobacco from coming freely to market.

The bonded debt of Henderson, exclusive of railroad bonds to the amount of $300,000, is about $25,000.

A petition is being circulated in Harrodsburg asking Congress to donate $50,000 to Oberlin College, Ohio.

The Nicholas Exchange, in Carlisle, was sold to Major Ben. Bowen, of Ruddell's Mill's, on Friday, for $6,400.

Mr. D. E. Hon, of Gallatin, has a hog eight months old, which has six complete legs. Weight about 100 lbs.

Elder T. N. Arnold has returned to Frankfort, and takes charge of the Christian Church there for the ensuing year.

The total receipts of loose tobacco at Shockboe warehouse, Richmond, have averaged about 78,000 pounds per day for some time past.

Hiram T. Revels, the new colored Senator from Mississippi, was born in Fayette, Cumberland county, N. C., of free parents, in 1822.

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On Wednesday night last a tremendous landslide occurred in the Ascension bluff of Fort Rosalie, lower Mississippi, precipitating some twenty acres of the bluff down the abrus below. The shock was so very severe as to alarm many persons living in the neighborhood.

Hiram Bassett, Past Grand Master, has been in Paris several days, and has conferred the degree of the Eastern Star upon about fifty ladies, the wives, sisters, and daughters of members of the order.

There are two hundred and nine common law and sixty-four equity appearances on the docket of the Fayette Circuit Court, which is to be held next week. Besides five or six hundred old cases which are to be tried.

At a meeting of the degree members of Arlington and Ashland Lodges of the I. O. G. T., of Lexington, said lodges consolidated their Degree Temple, and hereafter will be called the "Lexington Degree Temple."

A convention of the colored men of the State is called to meet in Frankfort on the 25th of February, "to discuss and prosecute means appertaining to the political issues of the day, and to the vital interest of the colored race throughout the State."

Robins innumerable are perched upon the cane and bushes on the cliffs of Cumberland river. Their roost extends from Grider's Ferry to Rock House bottom, a distance of three miles. Poor can be shot off their roost by hundreds, and persons go a distance of ten miles to fill their baskets with "poor robin rail breast."

The decision of the Kenton Circuit Court in the case of Jacob Hawthorn and wife vs. James C. Dent and wife, of Newport, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. This case, which involves about twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth of property located in Covington, was tried in the Circuit Court in January about a year ago, and decided in favor of Root.

The machinery required for the Covington water-works, the Holly Company propose to furnish for $60,000, and guarantee that it will have the capacity of supplying five million gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The total cost of the water-works, including pipe, machinery, &c., is estimated at $375,000. The work will be commenced at once.

Cumberland county is hunting for buried treasure. In that part of the county that borders on the Tennessee line, an old man recently found, near what appears to have been a mill of dilapidated parchment containing a number of old Spanish coins. A good deal of excitement prevails in the locality, and a party has been organized to search for the hidden treasure.

The Maysville Republican says: "We learn that a very unhappy state of affairs exists in the Baptist Church in this city. We are unable at present to learn the cause of the difficulty. Some say it is from political causes, which is probably true; others that it is of a personal character. As there has no separation taken place, we hope their difficulties may yet be adjusted and the evils of a division avoided."

The Bull Creek turnpike is completed to the junction of the Tollesboro and Orangeburg dirt road, and a gate has been established near the mouth of Bull creek. A second gate-house will be established along the line of the road. It is expected that it will be completed to the Mason line early in the spring. There is now also a building a road from Mt. Carmel to connect with this pike at Col. Walker's, in Lewis county. Projects are also agitated for building branches, one by Sharpsburg, in Bath county, to Carlisle, and the other from Bull creek up the river bank to the mouth of Cabin.

There is an inmate of the Clark county poor-house named Mrs. Grand, who is about one hundred years old. When a little girl she was stolen from her parents by some emigrants who proposed to leave this country for the West. She forgot the name of her father and mother, and now does not know that she has a relative either by blood or affinity in the world. She was living in Virginia in the time of the Indian war, when the Indians into a treaty of peace, and remembers his campaign distinctly. At one time a domestic, she cooked for General Harrison for a considerable period, and always speak of him as a very clever man. She has been married twice.

The Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Kentucky, was held at Lexington on Friday last, when the following officers were elected: Department Commander, C. P. Wilcox, of Lexington; Senior Vice Commander, John F. Huber, of Louisville; Junior Vice Commander, Henry E. Rose, of Covington; Chaplain, Allen Allensworth, of Louisville; Medical Director, Dr. Gross W. Griffin, of Louisville; Delegates to the National Encampment, which meets in Washington, D. C., in May next, Colonel George W. Northrup and Colonel Wm. E. Bibby, of Louisville. The Department Commander, by virtue of his office, is also a delegate to the National Encampment.

Living in Harrodsburg is an old negro woman who is nearly or quite white. She is over one hundred years of age, and during the lapse of a century the black pigment which gave color to her skin has disappeared. Her hair, head and arms are of pearly whiteness, and her hair is snow white, besides having lost much of the kinky appearance which is characteristic of the negro's wool. The old woman says she was "born a nigger," and felt no little alarm when she began to turn white. Though she does not remember General Washington, she gives an accurate description of the uniform of the British soldier during the revolutionary war.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A State jockey club is to be organized in Richmond.

Virginia is to be divided into sixteen judicial circuits.

The postal telegraph system meets with favor in Texas.

A bridge is to be built across the Kanawha at Charleston.

Alexandria, La., was shocked by an earthquake a few days ago.

A cotton compress in Memphis turns out five hundred bales per day.

Two splendid camels were recently sold in San Antonio, Texas, for $300 in gold.

Property worth $42,900 is to be raffled for in Cassville, Ga., on the 1st of March.

Waco, Texas, is to become a depot for the supply of military posts on the frontier.

A gray eagle, measuring nine feet from tip to tip, was killed in Arkansas the other day.

Several of the tobacco manufacturers are preparing to resume work at Richmond, Va.

The total taxes of Boone county, Mo., for 1869, were $104,000, of which $92,000 has been collected.

A vigilance committee is threatened at Brownsville, Texas, to take order with the Mexican marauders.

Dr. Searcy has donated $1,000 of the Peabody fund to the free schools in the city of San Antonio, Texas.

The Swiss colony in Grundy county is progressing finely. About one hundred families have perfected homesteads.

A new hotel is to be erected in Galveston, Texas, on the site of the old Palmetto House. It will cost about $100,000.

Mr. McGrady, of Lowndes county, Ala., has procured one hundred negroes from Virginia to work on his plantation.

Two very fine immortelle wreaths, imported from Paris, adorn the Confederate graves in the cemetery at Augusta, Georgia.

Hon. R. R. McCutchen, the Georgia Senator from the 44th District, died near Lafayette on Thursday last, at the age of 74.

G. Onderdonk, of Mission Valley, Texas, writes that the Warrish is the most successful grape of many varieties which he has tried.

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CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the National debt, to extend banking facilities and establish specie payments:

SHERMAN'S BILL.

Be it enacted, &c. That for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper to an amount not exceeding four hundred millions of dollars, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value, hereinbefore issued and known as 5-20 bonds, and for no other purpose; and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be paid into the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such six per cent. bonds at par as may not be offered for exchange

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870.

SOUND ABOUT.

A Reporting Engineer.

Cincinnati, alarmed by the growing trade and influence of this city in the South, has sent several car loads of valuable citizens on an excursion South on a mercantile "march to the sea;" and hopes by dint of dreaming and depicting the advantages of that city to control some of the rich trade which is now rapidly growing. If Cincinnati will stay at home and cultivate the patronage of the surrounding country instead of overrunning the South, whose people her leading papers have been systematically abusing for years, with swarms and hordes of paper-collared "commercial travelers," she will perhaps in time gain the respect and good will of the people away down in the "semi-barbarous" regions of Georgia, who may occasionally throw her a bone in the way of custom; but the Southerners ought by this time to know who their friends are, and not be deluded into trading with a second-hand, intensely Radical place, like the self-named "Queen City of the West."

The War in Utah.

The action of the Territorial Committee in Congress in deciding to report a bill abolishing polygamy in Utah, and authorizing the employment of the military to assist the civil authorities in enforcing the provisions of the bill, is likely to lead to serious consequences if the Saints do the half they declare they will if any attempt is made to enforce this bill. The experiment of sending troops to regulate Mormon affairs once before will be remembered as one of the vexatious dilemmas of the administration of that day. Since General Johnston was there, however, the Mormons have increased in wealth and numbers, and are not likely to yield a cheerful obedience to this new law of Congress. The attempt to enforce it will only lead to annoying complications and additional expense. It is in the power of the Mormons to put the Government to a world of trouble in the event of active measures being taken of an expensive kind. The dissensions among the saints are not so great that the Government could count by them, and the cost of uprooting this evil remaining "relic of barbarism" may be more than has been reckoned.

The Army at Bay.

Gen. Logan's bill to reduce the number of officers in the army, and thereby put a stop to the present system of promotion in military circles. All officer cannot tell whether he is to be mustered out or not, that is one cause of anxiety, but the reduction of the pittance they receive down to a still more beggarly sum, is one Man himself. It is just as much as an officer can do now to keep body and soul together on the infinitesimal sum reluctantly doled out to him in a depreciated currency by a Congress gorged with greenbacks, but if Logan's bill takes effect the officers of the army will have to imitate poor "John Phœnix," in a similar emergency, by hiring a private watcher and doing "plain sewing." Congressmen have no scruples of economy when raising their own pay is about to be voted on, but when it comes to cutting down the pay of men who were fighting the battles of the country when these rabbit-hearted legislators were hiding in the rear, fattening on contracts and speculations, or both, are thus hurled through Congress, they are Spartans in virtue and misers in economy.

The Reformation Question in England.

A strong league, embracing a number of noblemen, members of parliament, baronets, Fenimores, clergymen and politicians, among them Mr. Froude, the historian, has been formed in England. Carefully and accurately-prepared statistics of pauperism have been prepared, and the objects of the league, as defined by itself, are: "(1) To urge, by various agencies, upon the home government the consideration of a national emigration policy in co-operation with the governments of the colonies; (2) to promote emigration from those districts of the metropolis and of the provinces where there is chronic distress for want of employment; (3) to assist persons and families desirous of emigrating with advances for their passage and outfit." The friends of the movement count upon the influence of the British Queen, and hope for a relief from the evils now resulting from the increase of pauperism in Great Britain. Whether the proposed emigration, assisted by the Government, will prove a remedy for the evils resulting from an overcrowded population, time will show, but the enormous expense incident to making any practical or extensive effort may be imagined, when even at fourteen pounds sterling per head the cost of the movement would amount to about seventy millions of dollars per annum. The army of two hundred and fifty thousand paupers now in London cannot be shipped to the colonies and given something to start with without a great outlay, which the Government and people cannot well afford.

Seward—Cruttenden.

Mr. Seward has drifted as far South as Havana, and after the exertions incident to the State Department, is enjoying the fruits, cigars, scenery, and climate of Cuba. He is eminently social animal, is fond of good dinners, and has the cultivated tastes and appetite of a gourmand. He has always been famous for his cook, his wine, and his fund of post-prandial anecdotes. When he was a senator and Cabinet Minister, his political influence and sectional anathemas never went further than the Senate chamber, the stump, or an official document. In his official capacity he was remorseless, callous, and babitually cool, but at his own table, or in society, he was one of the most entertaining and delightful conversationalists, and full of *bonhommie* and repartee. Often after a heated debate with some hot-headed Southern Senator he would meet his opponent at some entertainment and the two would hob-nob together, and be chuck by jowl over their wine and birds, in a way that would have astounded their respective constituents. One evening at a grand party at Lord Napier's, when that jolly and hospitable diplomat was representing Great Britain "near" the Government of the United States, Mr. Seward was chatting good-naturedly with the late Senator Crittenden about "patriots and loyalists" in our revolutionary war. The British Minister chimed in and said: "Gentlemen, I have a book which will perhaps interest you both; it is an official list of all the men who took part with or were known to be sympathizers with England in that war." "Will you allow me to look at it?" said Mr. Seward. The book was handed to him. "Now," said he, "Crittenden, let us see how the Crittenden and Sewards sided." Mr. Crittenden smiled and said: "Very well, Seward, turn to the Cs and I will give you a hundred dollars for every Crittenden you find, provided you give me ten for every Seward I find." Mr. Seward laughed quickly to the Cs, ran his eye rapidly through the list, but the name of Crittenden did not appear. Meantime a number of distinguished gentlemen had gathered around, and several were chaffing Mr. Seward. "Now for the Sewards," said Mr. Crittenden, as he turned to the Ss and commenced his search. In a moment he broke into a hearty laugh, which was caught up and re-echoed by those around, as he pointed to quite a number of Sewards who were down as loyalists, Cow-boys, &c.

"Historical."

Mr. William Vernon Harcourt is an Englishman of talent and position, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Historicus," has written a series of articles on the Alabama question, in which he sets forth his views with such marked ability that people on this side of the Atlantic are beginning to share the interest which his brilliant career has awakened at home. He is a man of about forty, tall, well made, and, although not regularly handsome, is distinguished looking, and is very reserved and polished in manner, with a certain odd, attractive way of expressing himself. For sixteen years he has shared the enormous profits which fall to barristers who are lucky enough to practice at the Parliamentary bar. Two years ago he entered Parliament, and, in spite of being "no orator, has made himself so invaluable to the Liberal party, that in time he will certainly be made a Cabinet Minister, and may even aspire to the office of Premier. His great social position, in addition to his undoubted abilities, gives him immense weight, and while England has Liberals of the Harcourt type to rule her councils, Conservatives have little to fear, if there is anything in enlightened education, old blood, and family tradition. A man like Mr. Harcourt must neutralize the teachings of such revolutionary demagogues as Bright and Beales in a measure, if only because he is an embodiment of the conservatism, honesty, and fairness which form the leading characteristics of his class—that of the gentlemen of England. In both the fashionable and intellectual worlds of London the Harcourts have been conspicuous for generations. They belong to a very ancient and aristocratic family; the grand father of "Historicus" was Archbishop of York, and inherited the estates of the Earl of Harcourt. His house in Grosvenor Square was the resort of the leading literary, political and artistic celebrities of his day, and many of Sydney Smith's brightest and most charming letters were addressed to Mrs. Malcolm, his daughter, who is known as the translator of "Debit and Credit." This courtly old gentleman was the last of the prince-bishops, and to the day of his death he drove to Doncaster races in his coach-and-four, arrayed in a powdered wig called a "cauliflower." Mr. Vernon Harcourt has married a neice of Lord Clarendon's, and will inherit that celebrated place in Oxfordshire, "Nuneham," which Americans who have visited Oxford will remember as presenting the loveliest of park-grounds in all England.

M. Emile Ollivier personally interceded for the men who were implicated in the strike at Aubin, and obtained their pardon from the Emperor of the French.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Stanhope is in Rome "doing at the Roman" on.

Mr. Bull is turning his attention to emigration.

Washington's birthday is to be celebrated in Paris this year on a grand scale.

Victor Noir would have married 500,000 francs had he lived one day longer.

Rittter, the pianist, sings better than any of the Pabst-de-Sybs-ne nese singers.

The Emperor Alexander has quit drinking. An ukase of reformation, doubtless.

Marshal Canrobert says he is ready to shoot 60,000 citizens in case of a riot.

Bismarck grinned sardibly when he heard of the Noir-Bonaparte-Rochefort affair.

Alcorn, the Senatorial nubbin from Mississippi, is out with his 780,204th letter on the situation.

Jupen Phillips, the Virginia felon, is enjoying his ninth respite. Plenty more where that came from.

The M. C. who sold his invitation to the Prince Arthur Ball has invested the proceeds in English consols.

In Java, after the bride and groom are at the altar, the law requires her to wash his feet before the ceremony can go on.

Capt. C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, wants to feet for the North Pole again. He misses his raw meat and train oil.

Louis Napoleon is bringing his son up carefully, and with that attention to physical education common in European royal families.

The coming festival at Aix-la-Chapelle will be devoted to the celebration of Beethoven's centenary. Herr Franz Lachner is to be the conductor.

The Hindustan, on her recent arrival at Calcutta from Hong Kong, had no less than ten American passengers on board engaged in making the "grand tour of the world."

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, had so many begging letters for invitations to George Peabody did not money, only he was not as liberal to our rich as Peabody was to Britain's poor.

Prince Kung, of China, in bidding goodbye to the English Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, betrayed an amazing humor. "Now you are going home," he said, "I wish you would take with you your opium and your missionaries."

Prince Arthur is about nineteen years old, with a good-humored eye, and a first crop of blonde whiskers on his healthy-looking cheeks. His hair and complexion are also light, and, altogether, he is a genuine "English blonde."

Renan intends organizing a Congressional minstrel troupe. He will preside at the "bones," Sumner as the dignified basso who is always drawing "bones" out, Chandler as the tambourinist, and Butler as the champion jig dancer.

Don Pratt says the Prince was not escorted to church Sunday by a band of music, because "the bands were engaged in burying deceased darkeys. All the brass bands of Washington have been dead during the daytime, and serenade the Mayor at night."

Edwin Forrest, writing to a friend in Boston, says: "I hope Mr. Fechter will be a success, for in such plays as the 'King's Motto' I presume he is without a rival. If he acts in Boston I hope you will go and see him. He is doubtless a most finished artist, having been educated in the best schools of art."

A woman doctor in Boston—Sarah A. Fletcher—has turned her home into a hospital for the shelter and reformation of inebriates. It is said that she has succeeded, without money aid, in reclaiming a large number of the victims of intemperance, and making them useful members of society.

The following named political prisoners, sent from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and 1867, have arrived in San Francisco: John Kenny, Dennis B. Castan, Dennis Heenessey, Maurice Figenbohm, Patrick Lehy, Lawrence Cullen, John Flynn, John Shehan, Patrick Wall, Michael Moore, David Cumming, Eugene Geary, John Walsh Patrick D. Tracy and Patrick Dunna.

A letter from Rome says: "Among the American Catholics in Rome, the most distinguished by their piety for more than a year have been a certain Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, of California. These excellent persons brought to his Holiness a huge nugget of silver, valued at over five thousand dollars. Eight stalwarth Swiss guards bore it up stairs into the Papal presence, and the Pontiff was so pleased with the gift that he not only accorded the donors a special audience (in these times a most remarkable condescension), but presented to Mrs. Oliver a handsome cameo set in oriental pearls."

"Pasquino" says: "All I remember about Gottschalk morally is, that he was more than generous to both friend and foe; that his charities were without limit or stint; that he always had an open heart and an open hand for his brother artists; that he was devoted to the last degree attached to his family; that he was passionately fond of children; that he never prostituted his art to base purposes; that he loved his country best in her darkest hours; that his devotion to truth in every department of art was one of the noblest worship; and, finally, that I never heard him speak ill of any human being."

The Traupmann tragedy set quite a number of the volatile brains of Paris mad. There was a roman, who declared himself to be Traupmann's accomplice, and an artillery man attempted to kill, in a wine-shop, a person of whom he knew nothing, and, on being arrested, loudly proclaimed himself to be an accomplice, and declared that he "wished to be as celebrated as Traupmann;" a respectable servant girl went to the grave in search of blonde whiskers on his healthy-looking cheeks. His hair and complexion are also light, and, altogether, he is a genuine "English blonde."

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BEAUTY.

How Blooming Belles and Bowling Swells May be Manufactured.

A TALE OF TWO DOCTORS.

[From the New York Sun.]

Two Philadelphia doctors, Messrs. D. G. Brinton and Geo. H. Napheys, have undertaken the prescription of a book on personal beauty, how to cultivate and preserve it in accordance with the laws of health." (W. J. Holland.) They have succeeded in gathering a number of important maxims on the subject, interspersed with more or less interesting anecdotes, and have made altogether a volume of much value to the students of beauty. We will give our readers what is most remarkable in this mine of wisdom.

Proportions of a beautiful body.

The height should be exactly equal to the distance between the tips of the middle fingers of either hand when the arms are fully extended. Ten times the length of the hand, or seven and a half times the length of the foot or five times the diameter of the chest from one armpit to the other should also each give the hight of the whole body. The distance from the junction of the thighs to the ground should be the same as from that point to the crown of the head. The knee should be precisely midway between the same point and the bottom of the heel. The distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle line of the breast. From the top of the head to the level of the chin should be the same as from the level of the chin to that of the armpits, and from the heel to the toe.

Handsome shoulders—soft padding!

A want of symmetry in the shoulders is very common among those who write or paint steadily. The right shoulder usually becomes higher and the muscles more prominent. Those persons should practise daily and regularly sitting with the left shoulder elevated and the right depressed. They should avoid low-necked dresses, and on state occasions conceal the lack of uniformity by a soft padding. A course of calisthenics is also of great service.

Don't get too fat.

In regard to obesity and leanness, the Banting system of diet is explained and recommended, but with caution. It seems that corpulence is often a protection thrown out by the system against some unsuitable food. When the corpulence is then successfully attacked, the victory may cost the person her life. A case is recorded by Dr. Mackarty where an obese child was reduced in flesh, but became overafter subject to epileptic fits. A number of instances have been published in medical journals, where ladies have brought on fatal disease of the kidneys by a too determined and unwise reduction of their weight. A case came recently under our own notice, where a young lady weighing nearly 200 pounds was advised by a friend to starve herself to a certain point, but little discretion. She succeeded, but developed in the process the seeds of hereditary consumption of the lungs.

The ideal head.

Dr. Old, an inventive surgeon of Paris, noticed that elderly people, who for a long time have worn eyeglasses supported on the nose by a spring, get to have their nose organ long and thin. This he attributes to the compression which the spring exerts on the arteries by which the blood is carried to the front, and which thus has its growth checked. He accordingly contrived a pair of spectacles, the frame of which is made of elastic steel, and more liable to disease, the other veins of the leg are swollen into hard, blue knots, become varicose, as it is called, and often finally terminate in obstinate ulcers. This is a picture which a physician sees nearly every day. With the garter fastened above the knee the danger from varicosity is avoided, but it is still better to wear no garter at all, and suspend the stocking by tapes to a belt around the waist. In this case, however, a well-fitting stocking is needed.

False calves—curing corns.

The wearing of false calves is condemned, as is also the practice of resorting to the corn doctors for the extirpation of corns. Instead of this, every one can extract his own corns. The only instruments needed are a pair of small steel forceps, and two or three blunt-pointed steel or silver instruments, technically called spatulæ. The corns is first softened by immersion in warm water, or by a drop of oil or glycerine. The foot is then held in a good light, and the corn is carefully loosened, by passing the point of the spatulæ gently around the circumference of the callous portion. This is seized by the forceps, and held so one side while instrument is used on the other side. So the operation is continued, very gently and leisurely, until the whole callous is loosened and can be pulled out by the forceps. Under ordinary circumstances, not the least pain need be given and not a drop of blood shed.

Rouge—enamelling.

A whole chapter is devoted to the subject of giving an artificial bloom to the cheeks. The word rouge in French simply means red, and is applied to a great variety of products having this color. That, however, which is put up and sold for the use of ladies is carmine, and should be always, derived from one of two sources: either from cochineal, a small bug found on the leaves of a species of cactus in Brazil, which yields carmine, or from the familiar plant known as "dyer's saffron," or safflower, which furnishes carthamine. The latter is called rouge vegetale. A cheap, injurious, and injurious article is prepared from vermillion, which is a form of mercury, and should be avoided. Finally, rouge, a blue coloring matter is employed to indicate the veins. "Enamelling" is explained to be nothing more than a skilful painting of the face, often done with injurious substances. Wrinkles are filled up with a paste, and the pigments then laid on by the ordinary means.

When to cut the hair.

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Dangerous hair dyes.

Vast quantities of sugar of lead have been used of late years for a dye. It is usually compounded with glycerine, water, flowers of sulphur, and some aromatic and coloring substance. This is the composition of nine out of ten of the hair restoratives, hair dyes, hair tonics, so loudly advertised all over the country. No doubt the lead and sulphur do darken the hair, but the color they yield is a dirty brown, not at all unnatural looking. This is not all. We must condemn this mixture, or any mixture for this purpose containing lead, as dangerous to health and life. Several cases have occurred within the last year or two, where lead paint, lead oxide, and fatal poisoning were caused by the use of just such hair dyes. Very recently a druggist of Davenport, Iowa, who for years had employed a negro lad to grind, mix and hand, perished with all the symptoms of lead poison. A chemical examination proved that the metal had been absorbed by the skin, and was present in his internal organs.

Crinoline.

A few years ago an absurd clamor was raised by some sensational papers about the alleged discovery of minute ova—nits, is plain english—in the hair sold for chignons. It was asserted that any one who wore them exposed her head to the invasion of very unwelcome guests of the lousiest kind. Small insects called grego-ies were pointed out on some hair as those pretended ova. There was not a word of scientific truth in all this. The methods employed to prepare hair for market will certainly clean it thoroughly from all such impurities, and the gregaines, when examined by microscopists, proved themselves to be nothing but very minute fungi entirely harmless to the skin and also very rarely met with on a false hair of any kind.

How to wear the beard.

Each individual must be a parent judge for himself, but there are certain rules he must never transgress. We will mention a few of them. They are founded on those same laws of beauty on which we have already touched in this article. One of them is, that the face should present, when seen from in front, a general, oval outline. This is most conveniently and effectively aided by the beard. If the face is round the beard on the chin should be cultivated; if long and thin, then side-whiskers are appropriate. A person with a flat broad nose should never wear a moustache, nor should one with a very short and thin upper lip, as in the former case it gives a brutish, in the latter an ignoble aspect, to the features. Still less should a person with retreating forehead or chin cultivate this style of beard, as it gives the profile a yet more unfavorable outline. A bald-headed man should not wear a beard, for the contrast is ludicrous. A full beard, however natural it is, is not suitable to him who has but a sparse, hungry, and irregular growth on his face, nor to him whose beard sprouts out crooked, bristly, and harsh.

Summary of advice to a woman who wishes to be beautiful.

First, let her study her general habits, if she has any, of carriage, of expression, of want of cleanliness, of false modes of dress, of injudicious diet, and of late hours.

Secondly, let her study her own complexion, expression, stature, profile, and outline, precisely as the painter does of one of his ideal figures, and with the samecare and pains as the artist, let her choose for herself constructing and harmonizing colors, the outline, the expression, and the manner best adapted to bring out prominently all her natutural advantages, and throw into the shade all unfavorable traits.

Thirdly, let unsightly warts and scars be done away with, let hairs which injure the appearance be destroyed, the complexion and hair be cultivated, the form developed, diminished, or increased by hygienic, unoliveal, and dietetic means, the features and organs of special sense subjected, if need be, to the training and discipline of years, if necessary, and the generall health improved under the advice of an intelligent physician, the teeth; voice, and manner attended to. If all ours, how often have we seen a female bust that answered these demands? Or rather, have we ever seen one? "I never knew before I came to Egypt," says Lady Duff-Gordon in her recent book of travels, "what a female breast is. We never see it in Europe." Neither do we in America, without it may be in some vigorous young country girl, who has grown up in ignorance of the arts which thwart nature.

An historian, writing of Hamilton, proclaims as a promoter of health and beauty his been invented for improving the shape of the breast. It is a bowl of silver with a tube and a stopcock. The air is exhausted by means of an air syringe, and a flow of blood to the part follows. The breasts are delicate, and liable to various inflammatory complaints; proper caution should be observed not to injure them by too violent applications, and whenever inflammation is provoked the instrument should be laid aside until the sensation subsides. After having had them once expained, any one can use these vacuum cups with readiness and safety.

High foreheads.

In some persons the hair grows down upon the forehead, destroying its contour and beauty. This may be remedied by carefully removing the hairs which are generally thin and fine, by one of the depilatories to be mentioned hereafter. Charlotte Bremer, in her Life of her sister, Frederica Bremer, relates that this was once done by the latter, when the gifted authoress, and her mother often regretted the disfigurement. One day Frederica cut off the hair about her forehead in her usual manner. Her mother, not at once perceiving what she had been about, remarked in the course of the day, that her forehead looked so broad and so low after all." This delighted her daughter, but soon the hairs commenced to reappear, still and bristly. But, with heroic perseverance, Frederica pulled the curse of the one after another, with a pair of tweezers, until she had achieved that fine high forehead, which those who saw her in her visit to this country may remember.

Painting out black eyes.

Many a lady is disgusted with herself after a night at a ball room or theatre, from the aching, or at certain periodical seasons, to find a dark blue line beneath her eyes, the sure indication of excessive excitement of the system. In London and Paris, where wild young clerks are apt to acquire a black eye occasionally in their wakeful rambles, which might cost them their positions if the head of their houses were to notice it there is a class of cosmetics constantly used for the special the trace of such untoward accidents. For minor discolorations such as we are now speaking of the simplest and most effective method: Take little precipitated French chalk in impalpable powder, rub it on the part, and gently blow off the superfluous particles. Then apply a little of the same powder very lightly tinted with carmine, dusting in the same manner. Clear the edges of the eyelashes with a pencil, and lose down the color into the white of the dusted portion, so that it insensibly merges in to the surrounding skin.

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A FAIRY STORY.

The Giant Darkness and the Fairy Sleep.

The fairy court was convulsed. The queen sat on her downy throne and graciously beckoned to her subjects her permission to approach, by inverting her slender, translucent wand, hung with lily-bells.

The fairies ranged before her bited to look dignified and stately, after the manner of courtiers; but the Prince would not restrict a minute with Cupid, half-hidden under a great mulberry bush, behind her sister sprites, even showed her sovereign was holding audience, and if was quite out of place, she knew.

One after another the latter presented petitions and rendered accounts of what they had seen and done. The queen arose and was about to retire, when suddenly the sweet lily-bells tinkled like the first notes of a music box, and she said:

"I observe that one of my subjects, who has hitherto been silent, has something to communicate. Faithful Sleep, approach, and the royal car shall heed thee."

"Oh, most gracious queen," began Sleep, kneeling on a strawberry leaf, "I have, indeed, a petition to prefer. You have heard of times of a mighty giant called Darkness. Of late I have heard much of him. He does great good in the world of mortals, and yet is unwillingly much harm. They fear him, though he is oft their truest friend. I would ask, on best of intercession, permission to depart from this wonderful giant, to join my power with his in the nether sphere. Alone we are comparatively powerless. Together we could work wonders. I have the right to ask this favor, for I have never failed in my duty, but performing my share of the duties of the immortals."

Then art then determined to set out on this perilous undertaking?" asked the sovereign.

"With thy consent, my queen, I will start this night," answered Sleep.

"Since thou wilt only be content in going by faithful subject, I give my consent." And another twinkling of the lily-bells terminated the audience. Sweet, tender-eyed, benefactor Sleep spread her wings and floated away toward the dominions of the giants. Many times in her long journey was she tempted to rest her weary wings in her forest house. Many times did her purpose grow weak; but she gained strength when she thought of those she sought to bless.

At last, after passing through beautiful clouds of soft purple, pinkish gray and fleecy gold, and over boundless oceans, vast plains and high mountains, Sleep arrived at the giant's confines. Here she paused at the gates she demanded to be conducted to the presence of the Giant Darkness. Through long avenues, paved with marble and bordered with immense trees; through grand saloons hung with magnificent tapestries—for everything on a colossal scale in the giant's palace—suddenly she was ushered into a court, grander in every way than anything she had yet seen. On a splendid throne sat Darkness, great and gloomy.

Sleep approached and knelt before him. Then, in a voice which Sleep mistook for thunder, he said:

"Who art thou that demandest admittance to my castle, to my very presence, in this impertious way? Knowest thou not that thou challengest my anger, and that the anger of Darkness is to be dreaded even by immortals?"

At this the giant looked very menacing, and Sleep trembling answered:

"Great Darkness, I do indeed know that thy anger is no April zephyr; but I believe that I have not incurred it. I am the fairy called Sleep, and I come from the court of my queen to prefer a request. Have I thy permission to speak?"

"Since thou hast come so great a distance, it must needs be of importance, this that thou wouldst speak of. Say on." And the giant leaned forward to listen.

"Great Darkness," began Sleep, "I have heard much of thy power in the mortal world—how thou canst embrace half of it at a time. I know thou bringest repose and comfort to men, who fear thee because they understand them not. I know, too, that under the protection of thy shadow much wrong and harm are done which thou canst not prevent. My desire is this: To join my powers with thine, to go through the human world hand in hand with thee; to bring with me my three gifts—Rest, Pleasant Dreams, Oblivion; and in this way to add to the comfort they would."

"Gentle Sleep," replied the giant in as mild a tone as he could assume, and which sounded like the rolling of distant thunder, "I know that thou art one of the best of fairies. It shall be as thou desirest, except in this particular thing, and that is, that I will not be questioned hereafter. Charlotte Bremer, in her Life of her sister, Frederica Bremer, relates that this was once done by the latter, when the gifted authoress, and her mother often regretted the disfigurement. One day Frederica cut off the hair about her forehead in her usual manner. Her mother, not at once perceiving what she had been about, remarked in the course of the day, that her forehead looked so broad and so low after all." This delighted her daughter, but soon the hairs commenced to reappear, still and bristly. But, with heroic perseverance, Frederica pulled the curse of the one after another, with a pair of tweezers, until she had achieved that fine high forehead, which those who saw her in her visit to this country may remember.

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A whole chapter is devoted to the subject of giving an artificial bloom to the cheeks. The word rouge in French simply means red, and is applied to a great variety of products having this color. That, however, which is put up and sold for the use of ladies is carmine, and should be always, derived from one of two sources: either from cochineal, a small bug found on the leaves of a species of cactus in Brazil, which yields carmine, or from the familiar plant known as "dyer's saffron," or safflower, which furnishes carthamine. The latter is called rouge vegetale. A cheap, injurious, and injurious article is prepared from vermillion, which is a form of mercury, and should be avoided. Finally, rouge, a blue coloring matter is employed to indicate the veins. "Enamelling" is explained to be nothing more that a skilful painting of the face, often done with injurious substances. Wrinkles are filled up with a paste, and the pigments then laid on by the ordinary means.

When to cut the hair.

The growth of the hair in a healthy scalp is from eight to ten inches a year. It is rapidly is not the same at all times. A German writer, who has given great attention to this small matter (if, indeed, any of the operations of nature should be called small) has found that it grows faster in the daytime than at night, and in the summer than the winter. There is a common notion that the increase is also more marked in the first half of the lunar month, and there are not wanting men of science who have indorsed this belief. "We does not know by his own experience," confidently says the Abbe Tosido in his Saggio Meteorologico, "that the hair and nails grow more rapidly the new than after the full moon." To which question most physicians coolly reply that nobody knows it. As it is a matter of one's own experience, we recommend every one who is curious about it to observe for himself, and make up his own mind irrespective of the agreement of doctors.

Dangerous hair dyes.

Vast quantities of sugar of lead have been used of late years for a dye. It is usually compounded with glycerine, water, flowers

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

Decision of Commissioner Delano in Regard to the Fermentation Period.

The following decision of Commissioner Delano in regard to the maximum period to be allowed for fermentation of sweet and sour mash will be of interest to distillers. All of the distilleries in this district are operating under this construction of the law, and with very satisfactory results in producing spirits:

Treasury Dep't, Office Internal Revenue, Washington, January 19, 1870.

Edgar Nuckols, Esq., Assessor 6th District, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR: The provisions of the rule prescribed by this office, fixing 48 hours as the maximum period to be allowed for fermentation in sweet mash distilleries, during the months of March, April and May, certainly caused a full examination of the subject to be made by Deputy Commissioner Douglass, and have received his report, embracing the statements of a large number of experienced distillers, and giving the results of numerous tests made in different localities.

I have carefully reviewed the whole subject, and am convinced that the facts and the law warrant, and the best interest of the Government and of the law-abiding distillers require, the enforcement of the rule. It has also been ruled that 72 hours is the maximum period to be allowed for fermentation in sour mash distilleries, estimating from the time of "breakfast up." You will therefore proceed at once to carry the rulings into effect in your district.

If you have any of the prescribed copies of all the "rounds of re-arrests in your district, you will do so at once, attaching your certificate, showing the day they were delivered to the distiller. If any distilleries in your district have not been resurveyed, you will communicate with your deputies at once, and have the re-surveys made at the earliest date possible, and immediately report the same. Re-gauges and collections will be made without further delay on these re-surveys. The re-gauges should be made on the resurveys from and after the day on which the copy of the report of resurvey is delivered to the distiller.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville and Cincinnati Markets.

The Queen City (?) has a way of her own by which she is in the habit of exh